THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1796. [Vol. V.--No. 569.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

JOSEPH CARY,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouse on King Street, near Ramsay's Wharf,

One hundred boxes Tin,

Of the first quality.

November 22. 3w

John & Thomas Vowell

HAVE removed to Union Street, near Mr. Alexander Smith's, where they have for sale,—

N. E. Rum in Hogsheads.
Apple Brandy in do.
Mould and Dipt Candles;
Sugar and Coffee in barrels,
Coarse and fine Salt, and a number of other articles.

They continue to purchase for cash, all kinds of country produce.

Wanted,—One thousand bushels of good clean Flax Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

To Rent,—The House formerly occupied by them on Prince Street.

November 22. 3w

Jackson & Dunnington,

HAVE just received and for sale, at their Store in King Street;

A Small Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Gridirons, Chaffing Dishes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Brushes; best steel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 22.

AN unprovoked and wanton assault having been made on my servant Gustavus on Saturday evening last, in King Street, nearly opposite Mr. M'Knight's tavern, about ten o'clock, in which he was much beaten and bruised, and four of his teeth knocked out.——I do therefore offer a reward of Twenty Dollars to any person who will give such information of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the act, as may cause him or them to be convicted of the same, to be paid on his or their conviction.

ANDREW RAMSAY.

November 22. tf

FOR SALE,

25 Puncheons 4th proof

ANTIGUA RUM, and a quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT.

KEMP HURST & CO.

October 27 eptf.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few casks fresh Ma-

laga Raisons,
40 barrels prime Boston Beef,
4 7½ Inch Cables,

For sale, at his Warehouse on Prince Street.

November 22.

FLAX SEED

THAT IS BRIGHT AND WELL CLEANED.

PURCHASED BY

October 11, JOHN G. LADD

For New-York,

THE NEW SHIP

HENRY,

Robert Stonton, Master,

To Sail in five or six Days.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Ramsay's wharf, or to

Nov. 25. G. CLEMENTSON.

For Freight or Charter,

TO NEW-YORK,

The Sloop

SALLY,

Seventy Tons burthen, now lying at Hamilton's wharf.—Apply to the master on board.

November 26. 3t.

THE NEW SHIP

LIBERTY,

Intended as a constant trader to London, will be ready to take in next week, part of her cargo being already engaged.—She is expected to sail early in December—for freight or passage immediate application is requested to be made to captain Eveleth, or to the subscribers,

ELISHA C. DICK,
JOHN MANDEVILLE.

November 10. tf

For Belfast,

THE BRIG

LYDIA,

Will sail the 15th of next month, having part of her cargo engaged.—

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

ALEXANDER SMITH.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his Warehouse on Union street.

November 22.

For Freight,

To Europe, the West Indies, or any part of the Continent, Boston in preference,

The fast sailing Brig

Alexander,

Soloman White, master, 134 tons burthen, just off her first voyage from Cadiz, now lying at Harper's wharf.

For sale on board said vessel,

40 quarter casks Sherry Wine, and 700 bushels Cadiz Salt. Apply to the master on board, or to

B. WHITE.

November 10. 2w

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; bar lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who understands his business. For terms, please to enquire of

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Clermont, Oct. 15. tf.

Carne & Slade

Have just imported, by the Juno and Union from Bristol, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

AND

IRONMONGERY,

Which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store in Fairfax street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

The following articles are a part:

Sad Irons, Anvils, Sheet iron, bolt iron, tin plate, frying pans, smiths' hammers and sledges, scale beams from 14 inches to a size that will weigh a ton; a general assortment of nails, tacks and brads; do. of all other building materials, brass work for cabinet makers, brass patent and other cocks, brick-layers' trowels, spring rat traps, curry combs and horse brushes, a variety of rules, iron and brass candle sticks, coffee mills, chamber and kitchen bellows, steelyards, fire irons, iron wire, waggon traces, fifters, wood and bed screws, hoes, spades, pins, cast iron weights, with a variety of other articles.

They have likewise for sale,—Bar iron, waggon boxes, nail rods, and blistered steel, Liverpool and St. Ubes' Salt, shop and packing thread and files.

N. B. They expect daily a general assortment of Cutlery.—Cash given for Flaxseed.

Nov. 24. tf.

Cheap Goods.

Will absolutely be sold at STERLING COST AND CHARGES for cash only, under the direction of Mr. William Hickman, opposite to M'Knight's Tavern, from

6 to 7000 pounds worth

of Goods—a large proportion of which are just arrived from England, and now opening.—They consist of broad cloths of every denomination, from 3s. to 17/6 sterl. per yard, cassimeres from 3/9 to 6s. sterl. plain and fancy cloths from 15d. to 4s. per yard, plain and striped coatings, kerseys and halfthicks, a large assortment of flannels and baizes of every usual colour, from 89s. to 90s. sterl. per piece, wildbores, bombazetts, durants, calimancoes, and moreens, rugs, Irish linens, sheetings, cotton and linen checks, brown Silesias, striped cotton and linen, twill'd velvets and velverets, handsome Brunswick and fancy cords, corduroys, queen's cord, thicksetts, fustians, and other Manchestry, a large assortment of printed cottons, callicoes, and chintzes, printed linen and cotton, and check linen and silk handkerchiefs, women's, men's, girls, and boys' cotton, worsted, and yarn hose, women's and men's lamb, kid, beaver, Venetian, and silk gloves and mitts, silk cloaks, lutestrings, modes, satins, and vellums, best white chapel needles, pins, tapes, laces, fereting, worsted and cotton bindings, cotton cord and tassels, fringe, shirt buttons, paste boards, women's and men's fine fur hats, gilt plated and common metal coat and vest buttons, sewing silk and twist, ivory and bone handle table and carving knives and forks, a large assortment of bridle bits and stirrup irons, surlingle, girth, and bridle buckles, saddle staples and plates, iron rim and stock locks, HL hinges and thumb latches, hat looping and lining of all prices, large scale beams, chains and hooks of the best quality, brass counter scales, London Porter in bottles by the cask or dozen, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Purchasers of every description will be accommodated, and will find their interest in calling, as we are determined to close the sales if possible in five or six weeks.

JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE SIMMS.

November 15.

Rob. Patton & Ch. Scott

HAVE received by sundry vessels from Europe, their Fall supply of Goods, which they are now opening for sale, at their Wholesale Store, King-street.

N. B. They have single and double F Gun powder, which they will sell by the quantity or cask. Seine Twine by the bundle or larger quantity.

November 14

Lands, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real Estate of Samuel Hanson, Esq. late of Charles county, dec'd. agreeable to the will of the said deceased;—will offer for sale, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the 5th of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of the said deceased, all the Real Estate aforesaid, consisting of about 2000 acres of Land. The whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port Tobacco to Piscattaway, about 8 miles distant from each place. The Land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved with buildings, orchards, &c.

This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest, with sufficient security, for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments. The said estate will be sold in such tracts or parcels, as may best suit the purchaser, and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a 12 months credit, sundry Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also, a few Plantation Utensils.

Maryland, Charles county, Nov. 8.

For Sale.

THE subscriber has a House and Lot for sale in fee simple, west of Washington street, fronting on Prince street 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet. The house is a one story frame building, has a cellar under it, and is well calculated for a small family. Adjoining to it is another lot, 29 feet front, on the said lot is a neat and well fenced little garden.

If the above is not disposed of previously to the first of December next, it will on that day be sold at Public sale.

Terms will be made known previous to the sale, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN B. BADIN.

N. B. As I expect to leave this town in a short time, I request all those to whom I am indebted to call for settlement, and all those that are indebted to me will please to make payment.

November 24.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, just received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs,
Clover and Timothy seed.

N. B. Having convenient room, intend storage of Flour, and receiving other Merchandize for sale upon commission.

Cash given for flax seed, white beans, bees wax, and various other kinds of produce.

October 27.

For Sale,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on Princess Street, between Union and Water Streets, 23 feet in Front with a good kitchen and shed. Also, the lease of about 10 years of a frame house, with a good kitchen and cellar, situated, and adjoining the above mentioned brick building, fronting on an alley between Water and Union Streets. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES M'HENRY.

November 8. tf

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

COLOGNE, OCTOBER 3.

The following are the conditions of neutrality concluded at Neuwied, on the 30th ult. between the French and Auſtrian generals.

I. The city of Neuwied, the caſtle and its appurtenances, cannot be occupied by any troops, either French or Auſtrian.

II. The advanced poſts of the reſpective corps ſhall be removed from each other one hundred and fifty paces, viz. The French to count from the laſt houſe on the right ſide of the city, and the Auſtrians from the laſt houſe to the left of the city, and from the fence of the court garden.

III. In virtue of the preſent treaty, the French troops ſhall not attack the city, nor the Auſtrian generals conſtruct offenſive or defenſive works, which may damage the bridge on the Rhine.

IV. There ſhall be a French and Auſtrian officer eſtabliſhed in the city, charged to anſwer for the infringement of this article.

V. The line of centries in the plain will be ruled according to military law, and in a manner compatible with the poſition of the two corps of troops.

VI. All the fortification works conſtructed in the city, ſhall be razed, under the inſpection of the magiſtrate.

VII. To avoid all ſpecies of miſunderſtanding, it is mutually agreed, that no ſoldier, either French or Auſtrian, ſhall enter into the city, without an expreſs permiſſion from his chief. The eſtabliſhed officers at Neuwied will take care to have this article executed. A duplicate of the preſent treaty has been delivered to the magiſtrate of Neuwied.

PARIS, OCTOBER 10.

The Dunkirk floating battery has periſhed in the harbor, by the exploſion of the powder on board. A ſingle man, out of fifty nine who compoſed its crew, has alone been ſaved.

OCTOBER 12.

Peace is made with the king of Naples. The treaty was ſigned the day before yeſterday. It reſembles not that concluded with the king of Sardinia. The king of Naples is not to make any ceſſion of territory. He agrees only to allow certain commercial advantages; he excludes the Engliſh from his ports until a peace, and promiſes reparation for the outrages committed in 1792, againſt our ambaſſador at Naples.

To this treaty was joined a meſſage, by which the directory ask for new funds to carry on the war. They announce ſome hopes of peace; that negociations with England will be opened; that the cabinet of St. James mean to ſend an agent, but that he is not yet arrived. They mention the neceſſity of ſhewing a reſolution to carry on the war with vigour, if the obſtinacy of our enemies render it neceſſary, in order to inſure the acceptance of juſt and reaſonable conditions of peace.

At one o'clock this morning, the military commiſſion ſentenced to death, Huguet, Javoguer, Cullet, Babi, ex-conventionaliſts; Gagnant, painter, native of Paris; Bertran, ex-mayor of Lyons; Boubon, a ſhoemaker, native of Orleans; Pitoy, joiner, native of Champlitte; Lafond, ſhoemaker, native of Montbriſon.

Several others were ſentenced to impriſonment for different periods, and ſome liberated.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia has publiſhed and dedicated to the French republic a poſthumous work of Diderot. He has been received a member of our national inſtitute.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Letter from Jourdan, General in chief, to the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, dated Dentz, 3d Vendemaire, (Sept. 24.)

Infirmities cauſed by the multiplied fatigues of the war, have obliged me to ſolicit my retreat. Accuſtomed to regard you as my children, you may judge of the regret which I feel in ſeparating from you. You have been night and day the object of my ſolicitudes. Though abſent, you will ſtill be ſo. My ſoul, my heart, will follow you every where. One thing alone alleviates my ſorrow on quitting you; it is, that I leave you in the hands of an experienced officer, whoſe virtues and whoſe talents preſage the moſt happy ſucceſs.—General Bournonville takes the proviſional command of the army; ſeconded by the brave generals, by whom you have been ſo often conducted to victory. I ſhall learn with infinite pleaſure in my retreat your glorious exploits. Preſerve your eſteem and friendſhip for me; I truſt I merit them both; and pity me that I am obliged to be ſeparated from you.

JOURDAN.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Bournonville, Commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

Head-Quarters, Mulheim, 8 Vendemaire (Sept. 30.)

The diviſion (lately Marceau's) proviſorily commanded by the general of brigade Hardy, was attacked the day before yeſterday by three columns of the enemy. One of the columns paſſed the Seltz at Sieliegen-Loch, and poſted itſelf on the Plateau of Wurſtatt; the ſecond poſted itſelf on Niderhulm, and the third on Oberenider. The enemy have been repulſed every where. One ſquadron of the 2nd regiment of huſſars, the 11th regiment of chaſſeurs, and the 6th of cavalry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the right by four charges, which forced the enemy to repaſs the Seltz. They have loſt many men, and we have made 60 priſoners in this attack.

Captain Verneret did wonders with two pieces of light artillery againſt 8 pieces of the enemy, two of which he diſmounted. The 31ſt diviſion of the Gendermarie conducted themſelves well in the centre: and the 108th grenadiers, the 55th demi-brigades, and the 9th light infantry, did prodigies on the left. The enemy being harboured in the village of Nidder-Ingelheim, we have been obliged to ſet fire to it to diſlodge them. The combat commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and did not end till the ſame time in the evening. It was a warm one.

Yeſterday evening about five o'clock the enemy preſented themſelves to the grand guard of the diviſion of general Lefebvre, and to the diviſion of Championet, and a canonade took place. The enemy had twelve hundred horſe, two battalions, and ſix pieces of cannon. They had ſeveral wounded, two officers killed, and ſeveral made priſoners. I ſuppoſe they have taken this meaſure in order to diſcover a movement which I made at that moment.

BOURNONVILLE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Reynier, commander in chief at head-quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, dated Waldenſtetten, 2 Vendemaire, 5th year.

I ſend you an account of the operations of the army, ſince the 25th Fructidor; as our couriers may be intercepted, I ſhall not enter into very long details. The retreat which our army is now making, in order to approach our poſts, has no effect upon our troops. As ſoon as the army of the Sambre and Meuſe can act offenſively, all will be well.

(Signed) REYNIER.

Extract of a letter from citizen Hauſſman, commiſſary from government, with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

I wrote to you yeſterday by the ordinary courier; that part of the army is arrived, and has brought me two letters, dated from the head-quarters at Saulgen, the 12th and the 13th. They announce that the Auſtrians had been completely beaten on the 10th and 12th, in the environs of Buchau. Two colors, ſix cannon, 3,000 priſoners, amongſt whom are 56 officers, were already at head quarters, 2,000 other priſoners were expected in the courſe of the day. I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with this news by an extraordinary courier. The priſoners report that the emperor has no more forces in the interior of Auſtria, and that he has ſent to the army all the troops which he had in reſerve or in the garriſons.

HAUSSMAN.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Milan, the 10th Vendemaire, (Oct. 1) 5th year.

After the battle of St George we tried to draw Wurmſer into a ſecond engagement, in order to weaken his garriſon by frequent engagements out ſide of the walls, we therefore took good care not to occupy the Seraglio, in hopes that he would draw up on the ſame. We continued only to occupy the bridge of Governolo in order to facilitate the paſſage of the Mincio.

On the fourth ſupplementary day the enemy went with 1500 men, cavalry, to Cartellecio. Our piquets fell back as they had been ordered. The enemy went no further: the 2d. Vendemaire they marched towards Governolo, following the right bank of the Mincio: after a very lively cannonade, and ſeveral charges by our infantry they were routed, and had eleven hundred taken priſoners, and five cannon with caiſſoons completely fixed.

General Kilmaine, to whom I had given the command of the two diviſions which beſiege Mantua, remained in the ſame poſition until the 8th, hoping that the enemy, from a deſire to obtain forage, would attempt a ſally; but the enemy had encamped at the Chartreuſe before the gate of Pradella, and at the Chapel before the gate of Creneſt. General Kilmaine made his diſpoſitions, and attacked the two different points, which the enemy evacuated at his approach, after a ſlight fire of muſquetry of the rear ground.

The out poſts of general Vaubois have encountered the Auſtrian diviſion which is to defend Tyrol, and has taken 110 priſoners of the enemy.

BUONAPARTE.

NEWS AT MALAGA—OCT. 3.

The embargo continued on all Britiſh veſſels; the Spaniſh ſubjects have been called on to give in a liſt of the Britiſh property in their poſſeſſion, and orders given that it ſhould remain in their hands till they received further inſtructions. The debts due to the Britiſh merchants reſiding in Spain are embargoed, and themſelves ordered to pay what they were owing in that country. Theſe ſteps were ſuppoſed to have taken place in conſequence of the embargo laid on Spaniſh bottoms in England at the time of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet which convoyed admiral Richery from Cadiz. The general opinion (both of Spaniſh and Britiſh ſubjects) was, that war between the two countries was inevitable, as alſo between Portugal and Spain; as 40,000 Spaniſh troops had marched to the frontiers. The officers of the Britiſh government were preparing to leave the country.

☞ The Letter Bag of the Ship Sally, Captain Crowdhill, for Whitehaven, will be taken from the Poſt Office on Tueſday next. Nov. 24.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted by open account or otherwiſe, to call on him at the head of King-ſtreet, one houſe above Mr. Francis Peyton's for payment;—and all thoſe who are indebted will pleaſe to call and ſettle their reſpective balances, or he will be under the painful neceſſity of commencing ſuit immediately.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Nov. 29. 3wep.

William Groverman

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in King ſtreet, next door above Mr. Thomas Patton,

An Aſſortment of

German Linens,

Conſiſting of Oznaburgs of different quality, brown roles and hempen, Ticklenburgs, ½ flaxen 5 4 white dowlaſs, 2 and 3 buſhel bags.——Alſo,—Ruſſia Sheeting, bed ticks, oil cloths, Mens' and Womens' fulled ſtockings and gloves, a quantity of window glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, hollow glaſs aſſorted, caſes with bottles of all ſizes, looking glaſſes, ſnuff boxes, and coffee mills. He expects daily ſome of the beſt Holland Gin.

Likewiſe, he offers for ſale,

His Plantation in Frederick County, within 11 miles of Winchester, containing 250 acres, 40 of it is in meadow, the whole well watered. Alſo, one Houſe and Lot in Winchester, ſituate in Market ſtreet, and 800 acres of Land in the county of Hampſhire.

November 26. 3w

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

is now ready to be delivered to purchaſers at the Union Brew-Houſe.

Nov. 29. tf.

FOR SALE,

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT

NANKEEN CHINA,

conſiſting of 188 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz ſalt in bulk; and ſalt in ſacks—

100 quarter cheſts Teas of different kinds—

60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Iſland and continental Rum—

Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corſica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-caſks—

French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—

Loaf ſugar in barrels, Muſcovado ſugars—

Coffee—

Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder, roſin, beſt muſtard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, caſſia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jugs.

Soal leather of the beſt quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown ſoap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's ſnuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Alſo, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4 4 Iriſh linen, well aſſorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf

Juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, and for ſal at this Office,

AN ELEGANT

DISSERTATION ON SLAVERY.

In which a number of new and very intereſting ideas are ſtated on that important ſubject.

By St. George Tucker, one of the Federal Judges of this State.

Price 2/3d.

laid on Spanish
the time of the
fleet which con-
ery from Cadiz,
ion (both of Spanish
s) was, that war be-
untries was inevita-
ween Portugal and
Spanish troops had
ntiers. The officers
rnment were prepar-
untry.

of the Ship Sally,
Whitehaven, will
Office on Tuesday
Nov. 24.

ICE.

requests all those to
s indebted by open ac-
to call on him at the
one house above Mr.
r payment;—and all
d will please to call and
balances, or be will be
ecessity of commencing

RICHARDS.
3wcp.

overman
ouse in King street,
Thomas Patton,
ment of
n Linens,
rgs of different quality,
hempen, Ticklenburgs,
owlass, 2 and 3 bushel
ssia Sheeting, bed ticks,
Womens' fulled stock-
antity of window glass,
12, hollow glass assort-
s of all sizes, looking
and coffee mills. He
e best Holland Gin.
fers for sale,
n in Frede-
miles of Winchester,
of it is in meadow,
. Also, one House
er, situate in Market
of Land in the county

3w
BREWERY.

Table Beer
elivered to purchasers at
ase.
tf.

ALE,
G SETS OF
ANT
N CHINA,
88 pieces each.
salt in bulk; and salt
ens of different kinds—
ca, W. Island and con-
sbon, Teneriffe, Mala-
dPort Wines, in hhds.
ter-casks—
lland gin, London bot-
Muscovado sugars—
e, copperas, madder,
bottles, pepper, pi-
r, cloves, cassia, ca-
nd jars, anchovies in
e best quality—Salt-pe-
ade—white and brown
ould candles of Philadel-
ace and ground ginger—
ferent qualities in blad-
of 7-8 and one do. 4 4
orted.
LE & JAMESSON.
tf
iladelphia, and for sal
Office,
EGANT
ON SLAVERY.
f new and very inter-
n that important sub-
r, one of the Federal
this State.
e 2/3d.

IAN MI
ND.
A GAZET
VEMBER 22, 1796.

Alexandria, Nov. 29.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a Note from the minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, now fulfils to the Secretary of state of the United States, a painful and sacred duty. He claims, in the name of American honor, in the name of the faith of treaties, the execution of that contract which assured to the United States their existence, and which France regarded as the pledge of the most sacred union between two people, the first upon earth: In a word, he announces to the secretary of state the resolution of a government, terrible to its enemies, but generous to its allies.

It would have been pleasing to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, to have only to express, on the present occasion, the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the vows which it forms for their prosperity, for their happiness. His heart therefore is grieved at the circumstances which impose upon him a different task. With regret, he finds himself compelled to substitute the tone of reproach for the language of friendship. With regret also, his government has ordered him to take that tone; but that very friendship has rendered it indispensible. Its obligations sacred to men, are as sacred to governments; and if a friend, offended by a friend, can justly complain, the government of the United States, after the undersigned minister plenipotentiary shall have traced the catalogue of grievances of the French republic, will not be surprized to see the executive directory manifesting their just discontents.

When Europe rose up against the republic at its birth, menaced it with all the horrors of war and of famine; when on every side the French could not calculate upon any but enemies, their thoughts turned towards America; a sweet sentiment then mingled itself with those proud sentiments which the presence of danger and the desire of repelling it produced in their hearts. In America they saw friends. Those who went to brave tempests and death on the ocean, forgot all dangers, in order to indulge the hope of visiting that American continent where, for the first time, the French colours had been displayed in favor of liberty. Under the guarantee of the law of nations, under the protecting shade of a solemn treaty, they expected to find in the ports of the United States an asylum as sure as at home, they thought, if I may use the expression, there to find a second country. The French government thought as they did. Oh! hope worthy of faithful people, how hast thou been deceived! So far from offering to the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromising it, the American government in this respect, violated the letter of treaties.

The 17th article of the treaty of amity and commerce, of 1778, states, that French vessels of war, and those of the United States, as well as those which shall have been armed for war by individuals of the two states, may freely conduct where they please the prizes they shall have made upon their enemies, without being subject to any admiralty or other duty; without the said vessels, on entering into harbours or ports of France, or of the United States, being liable to be arrested or seized, or the officers of those places taking cognizance of the validity of the said prizes; which may depart and be conducted freely and in full liberty, to the places expressed in their commissions, which the captains of tha said vessels shall be obliged to shew: and that on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given to those who shall have made prizes upon the French or Americans; and that if they should be forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea, to enter, they shall be made to depart as soon as possible,

In contempt of these stipulations, the French privateers have been arrested in the United States, as well as their prizes: the tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity or invalidity of those prizes. It were vain to seek to justify these proceedings under the pretext of the right of vindicating the compromitted neutrality of the United States. The facts about to be stated will prove that this pretext has been the source of shocking persecutions against the French privateers, and that the conduct of the federal government has been but a series of violations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778.

On the 4th of August, 1793, a circular letter of the secretary of the treasury was sent to all the collectors of the customs. It accompanied regulations adopted by the president, prohibiting all armaments in favour of the belligerent powers. These regulations immediately acquired the force of law, and the agents of the government and the tribunals, concurred in their execution. They gave them a retrospective effect, and caused to be seized in the ports of the United States, the armed vessels and prizes which had come in prior to that time. But even before these regulations, adopted by the President, had established any rule whatever upon the prohibition of armaments, the tribunals had already, by order of the government, assumed the cognizance of prizes made by the French vessels (No. 1.) One of the predecessors of the undersigned protested against this, but in vain. The tribunals still continued their prosecutions.

On the 3d of December, '93, the president asked of congress a law confirming the measures contained in the letter from the secretary of the treasury above mentioned. (No. 2.) This law was passed the 5th June, 1794. What was its result? In consequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depositions not upon established testimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French republic, frequently upon that of sailors of the enemy's powers, sometimes according to the orders of the governors, but often upon the demand of the district-attornies, who assert, upon principles avowed by the government, (No. 3.) that their conviction was sufficient to authorize them, without complaint or regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law above-mentioned. (No. 4.)

When the ministers of the republic have asked justice of the government for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have never been able to obtain satisfaction.

Thus, when on the 9th Fructidor, 3d year, (26 August, 1794.) the predecessor of the undersigned, addressed a complaint to the government on this subject, the secretary of state answered, on the 3d September, 1794, by a phrase indicative of delay.

Thus, when the same minister on the 27th Vendemaire, 3d year, (17th October, 1794,) reminded the secretary of state of the means he had proposed to him, for putting an end to the measures adopted against the French privateers; when he caused him to see that this means, which consists in requiring security from those who claimed the prizes as illegal, would prevent the enemies of the republic from instituting so many suits, of which they themselves perceived the injustice, he obtained no other answer than that his propotition relative to securities was inadmissible.

When on the 13th Floreal, 3d year within the limits prescribed by our treaties, which make part of the supreme law of the land: It might make known that the facility with which your courts of admiralty admit, without distinction, all the chicanery which our enemies create against us, in the present war, is evidently contrary to the spirit of the treaty." The government paid no attention to these reflections, and the answer of the secretary of state merely notices the particular facts which had occasioned the note of Citizen Fauchet.

What was the undersigned minister plenipotentiary able to obtain in the affair of the Cassius and of the Vengeance?—Nothing.

The government of the United States must have seen however, by the claims which the ministers of the republic addressed to it, and by the great number of facts, of which it has had a knowledge, how much the execution of the measures of the president and of the law of the 5th June, 1794, was contrary to the 17th article of the treaty; how much the agency of the tribunals who ought not to have any cognizance of the validity or invalidity of prizes, tended to annul that article, and to deprive the republic of the advantage which it assures to her. In fact, was it not evident, that when the powers at war with the republic had the privilege, in virtue of the law of the 5th of June, 1794, of causing to be arrested the privateers and their prizes, of detaining them in the ports of the United States, of running them by considerable costs, by the excessive expenses which they occasioned them, they drew from that privilege an immense advantage, to the detriment of France. Doubtless it was of little import to them, that sometimes the privateers obtained justice, in the last resort; if they detained the privateer for a length of time, and if by that means sheltered from their pursuit the commerce of the enemy of France. The neutrality of the United States in this case was altogether to their advantage; and the federal government, on seeing this state of things, should, out of respect to its neutrality and to treaties, solicit from the congress the means of conciliating the duties of the former, with the obligations of the latter.

The government very well knew how to solicit the law of the 5th of June, 1794, when that law was to bear on France alone—when it gave to the tribunals a right which has been abused, and which enables them to decide upon prizes: why, on seeing the inconvenience, of this law, has it not endeavored to remedy them? Should it wait to be solicited on this head? Should it not anticipate all claims, and when those were presented by the ministers of the republic, should it not do justice?

Besides, if the government had been impartial, as it has pretended to be, it would not have adopted that slow and circuitous mode, so favorable to the enemies of France, for deciding the cases relative to its neutrality—it would have preferred the measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson, on the 25th of June, 1793, to the minister of the republic these measures were simple, they were in conformity with the duties of neutrality and the interests of the republic.

The federal government had decided questions which interested its neutrality, upon informations furnished by the state governors, and the agents of the republic; the prizes remained in the hands of the French Consul, until this decision took place—the stipulations of the seventeenth article of the treaty of 1778, were not violated, and the government at the same time tished the obligations of duty and stice. In vain would it say, that it ad not this power. Notwithstanding he law of 5th June, 1794, giving he tribunal the right of taking cogni- ance of cases in which neutrality had een violated, did not the President n the 21st of June, 1794, decide that he ship William, taken out of the nits of the waters of the United tates, should be delivered to the cap- tor? and on the 3d July, 1794, did he not decide that the Pilgrim had been taken in the waters of the United States, and that of course she should be given up to the owners? In these cases the President not only decided on matters, the cognizance of which had been consigned to the tribunals, but likewise gave a retrospective effect to his own decision upon the protecting line of the United States, which was not notified to the minister of the republic, till the 8th of Nov 1793.

Not satisfied with permitting the 17th article of the treaty to be violated by its agents and tribunals the federal government also suffered the English to avail themselves of advantages interdicted to them by that article.

They armed in the ports of the United States, brought in, and repaired their prizes, and in a word, found in them a certain asylum.

Thus the English privateer Trusty, Capt. Hall was armed at Baltimore to cruize against the French, and sailed notwithstanding the complaints of the consul of the republic. At Charleston one Bermudian vessel, several English vessels, and one Dutch vessel, from the 24th May, to the 6th June 1794, took in cannon for their defence, and sailed without opposition.

What answer did the government give to the representations of the minister of the French republic in this respect? It said that these vessels sailed so suddenly, it was not possible to have them arrested. But the treaty was not the less violated. Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in these illegal armaments: What measures were taken against them? Was any search made to discover them, to prosecute them? Never, and yet the government of the United States, no sooner learned that, in consequence of an implied stipulation which the treaty of Versailles seemed to contain, the French were arming in the ports of the United States, than the most energetic orders were sent for stopping these armaments. Even citizens of the United States, were imprisoned on suspicion that they had participated in them. The minister cannot omit citing here the following passage of a letter from the secretary of state, Edmund Randolph, to Mr. Hammond, dated, 2d June 1794. "On a suggestion the citizens of the United States had taken a part in this act, [he speaks of the armaments in the United States] one who was designated, was instantly committed to prison for prosecution: one or two others have been since named, and committed in like manner, and should it appear that there were still others, no measures would be spared to bring them to justice." What more could the American government do in favor of the English, if they had a similar treaty to that with France, and had been sole possessors of the advantages assured to her by positive stipulations?

However in contempt of these very stipulations, the Argonaut, an English ship of war, in January, 1795, conducted into Lynnhaven bay, the French corvette L'Esperance, which she had taken upon the coast; she there had her repaired in order to send her on a cruise. Letters were in consequence, written to the secretary of state, to the governor of Virginia, and to Mr. Hammond. What was the result?—Nothing. On the 29th of May 1795, the federal government had not yet done any thing positive as to the acts which produced the complaint of the minister of the republic. The secretary of state announced, "that these facts shall be examined, and that if they are verified, the fede

tal government will not be in the rear of its obligations." To that has the reparation demanded by the republic been limited.

What are we to think of these delays, when we see the officers of the government acting with so much activity against the French, on the slightest suspicion that they have violated the neutrality,—when in his letter of 29th April, 1794, the secretary of state answers the complaints of the English minister—"We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer; but to prevent all unnecessary circuity in first enquiring into the demand, next transmitting to this city the result, the proper instructions will be given to act without further directions."

(To be continued.)

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, Castings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14. tf.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Henry from London, the ships Two Sisters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE,

Also, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheese, Allum, Madder, and Copperas, Seine and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well assorted, which they offer for sale at their Warehouse on Swift's alley, opposite Patton and Butcher's Store.

October 27.

IRISH LINENS

THE subscriber having received by the ship Polly and Nancy from Liverpool a few boxes 4-4 and 7 8 LINEN, and a few pieces CAMBRICK, which he has opened at Mr. Alex. Mackenzie's store in Prince-street, will sell them low for Cash or a short Credit.

FRANCIS M'CLURE.

October 22. tf.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2 story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

October 13. JOHN JANNEY.

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George Town, Nov. 3. eptf.

---

ed and dedicated to the French republic a posthumous work of Diderot. He has been received a member of our national Institute.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Letter from Jourdan, General in chief to the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated Dusseldorf, [illegible]

FROM THE AURORA OF FRIDAY LAST.

The long expected Westmoreland and Fayette returns were received yesterday. It appears that by *accident*, that they have come by the way of Pittsburg, which accounts for their delay. The Green county returns have not yet come to hand. Upon summing up all the votes received, it appears that thirteen of the candidates in the Jefferson Ticket have a majority, and SAMUEL MILES and ROBERT COLEMAN from the other ticket make up the fifteen. They come in the stead of JAMES EDGAR and JAMES HARTZEL, by respective majorities of SIX and of FORTY-ONE, owing to the mistake of some voters as to the christian names of those Gentlemen. The Green returns are full of importance as it respects them.

On good authority we assure the public, that Mr. ADET has received no renewal of his credentials since the orders of the Executive Directory for a suspension of his functions. On the contrary, his re-appointment was received by the dispatches immediately preceding those which contained the orders for the suspension.

[Aurora.]

The schooner Amazon, from Jamaica to Alexandria, was spoke by capt. Clark, of the schooner Boston, in lat. 35. 22. who supplied the Amazon with some necessaries they having been out 65 days.

John Hamilton, Esq. is chosen an Elector for Edenton division, State of North Carolina.

The emigrants to the state of Kentuckey during the present fall has exceeded that of any former period. A gentleman who has lately arrived at Knoxville has assured that he counted one hundred and seventy five waggons betweed Nashville and that place, in travelling four days—He says, that the number of pack horses, were as ten to one to the waggons.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, Sept. 28, 1796, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

Yesterday the Spanish fleet composed of 18 ships of the line, and 8 frigates, and two corvettes, left this port: It is believed they are bound to Carthagena, with an intention of forming a junction with the Toulon fleet in their way thither.

Extract of a letter dated New-York, 22d November.

"A gentleman of New-York writes to his house here from Malaga, dated 12th October, that war had been declared against England, and the Spanish fleet of 17 ships, had chased Admiral Mann into Gibraltar, and had taken two merchant vessels that were in his convoy, one loaded with sulphur, and the other with sick troops—from every appearance I believe it true."

☞ The Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity are informed, that agreeable to public notice, a number of Gentlemen met at Mr. Wise's tavern, and made election of six managers, and Mr. Caley as treasurer to the dancing assembly, who holds the subscription paper at the Post-Office.

November 29.

TO

THE PATRONS OF THE MIRROR.

The Editor tenders his most grateful acknowledgments—sensible that their liberality was more the reward of well-meant intentions, than of any claim he can have from personal merit: But the better to discharge the many duties his profession involves and encreasing kindness from them demands, he has admitted

MR. HENRY GIRD, JUN.

into a participation of their favours—from whose joint exertions he anticipates the MIRROR's speedily ranking among the most respectable publications of its kind.

No expence or trouble will be spared to ensure success in this object, and, as a step thereto, the Editors have contracted for a quantity of Paper to be furnished by the first of January, when they contemplate enlarging it to a royal size, without any augmentation of the price to subscribers.

Impartiality and a strict regard to truth, rejecting such matter as may have a tendency to irritate, together with that which may have a personal application, will continue to be the rule observed in conducting the MIRROR.

The Subscriptions to the Paper in future will be collected half-yearly; and those who are in arrears will be waited on with their respective accounts, a settlement at this time being indispensibly necessary to prevent confusion between debts which are now and may become due.

☞ *The Winter Establishment of the Mails having taken place yesterday, the Paper will be published in the Afternoon, instead of the Morning, during its continuance.*

Spanish Hides,

BLOWN SALT,
PORK,
TAR,
COFFEE,
ANTIGUA RUM,
ENGLISH CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER in Hampers,
One trunk of IRISH LINENS,
Some elegant CLOCKS,

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,

Of the best workmanship, made in Paris, with harness complete; and

A Riding Chair.

October 13. tf.

Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Loaf and Brown Sugar in barrels,
Pork in do.
Coffee in hhds. and bbls.
Fine and coarse Salt,
32 casks 3d. and 4d. nails.
Bar Iron and Steel.

ALSO,

A few pieces of Bafta Muslin,
A quantity of long and short gloves,
2 trunks of Irish Linen,
And are in daily expectation of
2 bales of Rugs, and 3 bales of twilled five bushel sacks from Baltimore.

October 29.

LOST or STOLEN,

(About eight days ago)

A LONG BOAT,

Which will carry about 30 barrels. She had a red ochre bottom, and her gunwale was painted yellow. ONE GUINEA reward, and all reasonable charges, will be paid on returning her to either of the subscribers.

JOHN HUNTER,
WILLIAM RHODES.

Nov. 24. 3t.

LISBON WINE

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-casks,
For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.

Nov. 10.

I WILL rent for one or more years, and give possession on the 1st of January, the Warehouse occupied by Mr. Alexander Smith, situated on Union Street. The situation of this Warehouse for any person in the Flour or Wholesale line is particularly advantageous.

J. SWIFT.

ALL persons to whom I am indebted are desired to call and receive payment. Any demands against me in my absence, will be paid on application to Mr. Thomas Patten.

J. S.

November 8.

WASHINGTON,

Commissioner's-Office,
Nov. 8, 1796.

THE Commissioners are desirous of contracting for the delivery of the following articles in the city of Washington, to wit: One million of good place bricks; six thousand bushels of unslacked lime; 150 barrels of pork; 40 barrels of beef, and 1500 bushels of bolted or sifted Indian Meal.

On bond, with approved security being given by the several contractors for the due performance of their respective contracts, the necessary advances will be made. Proposals for said contracts, forwared to the Commissioner's Office, at any time before the second Monday in December next will be attended to.

By Order.

epbw THOS. MUNROE, Clk.

ATTORNEY AND AGENT BUSINESS.

GEORGE MUIR, a Member of the faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and a Notary Public in Scotland, and who for many years practised as an Attorney and Agent in Glasgow, offers his services to the Public in that line of business.

He will write out Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds, Leases, &c. and in particular, any Deeds to have effect in Scotland, on reasonable terms.

He will collect debts, and transact any other business as an agent on a moderate commission.

Apply to him at the Rev. Dr. Muir's, Alexandria.

November 24.

Queen's and Glass Ware.

ADAM S. SWOOPE,

THREE Doors above Col. Hooe's, in Prince Street, has just received per the snow Virginia, Capt. M. Butts, and the snow Catharine, Capt. Cazneau, from Liverpool,

A general assortment of

Queen's and Glass Ware,

Single and double flint, plain, cut grounds and handsomely cyphered with different letters, which will be sold low for cash.

Queen's ware by the crate.

October 27. eotf

For Sale,

AN equal undivided half of two tracts of Land, lying in Stafford County—the first contains upwards of 200 acres, it is situated one mile from Stafford Court house, about the same distance from Aquia Creek, 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 15 from Dumfries. On this tract is a good dwelling house, out houses, orchards of different fruit, &c. The other contains upwards of 400 acres, is bounded by Aquia and the Hope creek, and about three miles from Potomac river, nearly 300 acres of this land is woodland. An excellent quarry of Free Stone can be opened about 100 yards from tide water—it is superior to any land on Aquia creek for fish and fowl. It is useless to give a further description, as it is presumed those inclinable to purchase, will first wish to see it. Suffice it to say, that in point of soil, situation, health, and convenience, it is equal, if not superior to any land in Stafford County. For terms apply to Mr. Charles Stern, or the subscriber.

JOHN WALLER.

Stafford County, October 29. 1mep.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Hundred and fifty eight acres of Land, situate in Loudoun County within two miles of Middleburgh. This tract is at present divided into five tenements, on which are comfortable farm houses, and the land is well calculated for farming. The terms of sale may be known upon application to Major Powell, in Middleburg, or to the subscriber, JOHN D. ORR.

Sept. 8. tf

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.